

The Hong Kong Daily Press

NO. 8082 號二十八零千八第 日四十月十年未癸癸光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1893. 二第 號三十月一十年英華中 [PRICE 32¢ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
November 10, Gordon, British str., 1,373, W. Waring, Singapore, 7th Nov., Rice and Paddy, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
November 12, Zambesi, British str., 2,127, J. H. Mould, Yokohama 8th Nov., Mail and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.
November 12, Siam, British str., 1,373, G. W. Wright, Manila 9th Nov., General, B. & O. S. N. Co.
November 12, Compta, Dutch str., 1,293, K. T. Reader, Batavia 1st Nov., General, J. & O. S. N. Co.
November 12, Hindoo, German bark, 541, J. O. Matheson, Newchwang 29th Oct., Beans, W. & O. S. N. Co.
November 12, Wierow, British steamer, 1,522, Wierow, Liverpool 25th Sept. and Singapore 6th Nov., General, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.
November 12, De Day, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
November 12, Bangalore, British steamer, for Singapore.
November 12, Amatista, British steamer, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.
Per Zambesi, str., from Yokohama, 30 Europeans, and 30 Chinese.
Per Siam, str., from Manila, Mr. A. A. Brown, and Mrs. A. A. Brown, and 3 children, and 3 Chinese.
Per Compta, str., from Batavia, Mr. G. Griffith, and 28 Chinese.
Per Gordon, str., from Liverpool, Mr. J. H. Mould, and Mrs. J. H. Mould, and 3 children, and 3 Chinese.
Per Wierow, str., from Liverpool, Mr. J. O. Matheson, and Mrs. J. O. Matheson, and 3 children, and 3 Chinese.

REPORTS.
The British steamer Zambesi reports left Manila on the 1st inst., and had fine weather throughout.
The British steamer Siam reports left Manila on the 1st inst., and had moderate N.E. wind and smooth sea throughout the passage.
The British steamer Gordon reports left Saigon on the 7th inst., and experienced strong N.E. monsoon to Fuzhou; from thence to port, light breeze and smooth sea.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, £1,500,000.
DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS, £1,500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNITED BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED:
At 3 Months Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £2,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £2,500,000.
INSTALLED FUND, £2,500,000.
MIXED RECEIVED, £2,500,000.
NEW SHARES, £2,500,000.
CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
SHANGHAI, EVERETT JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS: LONDON & COUNTY BANK.
HONGKONG—LIVERPOOL ALLOWED:
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
General Commission and Exchange business transacted.
Deposits granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1893.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720)
The Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks in all parts of the World, at current rates.
MAINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
25th July, 1892.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks in all parts of the World, at current rates.
ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,
5th November, 1893.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
The Underwritten are now prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE at the following Rates:
On First-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Third-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Seventh-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Ninth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Tenth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Eleventh-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Twelfth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Thirteenth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Fourteenth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifteenth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Sixteenth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Seventeenth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Eighteenth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Nineteenth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Twentieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-first-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-third-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-fifth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-seventh-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Twenty-ninth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Thirtieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-first-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-third-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-fifth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-seventh-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Thirty-ninth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Fortieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Forty-first-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Forty-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Forty-third-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Forty-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Forty-fifth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Forty-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Forty-seventh-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Forty-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Forty-ninth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Fiftieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-first-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-third-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-fifth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-seventh-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Fifty-ninth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Sixtieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-first-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-third-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-fifth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-seventh-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Sixty-ninth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Seventieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-first-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-third-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-fifth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
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On Seventy-seventh-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Seventy-ninth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Eightieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-first-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-third-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
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On Eighty-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-seventh-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Eighty-ninth-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Ninetieth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-first-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-second-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-third-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-fourth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-fifth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-sixth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-seventh-class Goods, at 1/2% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-eighth-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.
On Ninety-ninth-class Goods, at 1/8% Net per Annum.
On One hundred-class Goods, at 1/4% Net per Annum.

AUCTIONS.

FURNITURE SALE.
The Underwritten has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th November, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 4, SETON TERRACE, COMPTON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:
Articles for DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, and CLOSET, CARPET, RUGS, BAMBOO BLINDS, BEDDING, BEDDING, and FIRE-IRONS, and GLASS, SUNDRIES, and FURNITURE.
The Things can be seen on the Morning of the Sale.
Terms—As usual.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
8th November, 1893.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. J. M. GURDES has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th November, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 4, SETON TERRACE, COMPTON, A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising:
All those Pieces of Ground Situated at YAU-MA-TEE, British Colon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Kowloon MARINE LOT No. 39, Section A, 20 H and I and the Remaining Portion of Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 43, Section C of Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 100, and Section B of Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 107, held for the respective residue of the term of 75 years respectively. The property will be offered for Sale in 13 Lots as follows:
Lot 1—The Tenement No. 21, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 2—The Tenement No. 22, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 3—The Tenement No. 23, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 4—The Tenement No. 24, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 5—The Tenement No. 25, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 6—The Tenement No. 26, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 7—The Tenement No. 27, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 8—The Tenement No. 28, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 9—The Tenement No. 29, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 10—The Tenement No. 30, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 11—The Tenement No. 31, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 12—The Tenement No. 32, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
Lot 13—The Tenement No. 33, Praya, proportion of annual Crown rent \$172.
The Lots will be sold subject to the existing mortgages and tenancies thereof respectively. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to:
BANK LITTON, WOOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
J. M. GURDES, Auctioneer,
7th November, 1893.

TO BE LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 25, 15th November, 1893. REMEDIOS & Co.,
10th November, 1893.

BISNESS VILLA, PORTOFINO, FURNISHED, No. 4, SETON TERRACE, COMPTON, Apply to:
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
25th June, 1893.

WANTED TO RENT.
FROM 15th November, a SMALL HOUSE or UPPER FLAT of a large House, must be moderate. Particulars to be sent to:
A. B. C.,
Care of this Office.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS GODOWN at Bowdoin, suitable for the Storage of Coal. Apply to:
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,
9th March, 1893.

TO LET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS. Apply to:
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,
1st February, 1893.

THE DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as "BEAUMONT," with Garden and Tennis Ground, situated in Queen's Road Central. An Office, in Queen's Road Central. Houses at Spring Garden, moderate rentals. Good view of Victoria Harbour. Small, Godowns at Plover's, Building. Apply to:
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd October, 1893.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central. For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EVANS & Co.,
1st August, 1893.

THE THIRD FLOOR in the new Premises, occupied by the Underwritten, in House Lane, containing 5 Rooms with Kitchen, Bath, and Servant Quarters attached. Also 2 Large ROOMS on the Ground Floor suitable for Office. CARLOWITZ & Co.,
6th October, 1893.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in Street-cars, and by Rail. Also GODOWNS to be LET. Apply to:
MEYER & Co.,
3rd March, 1891.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO.
EX O.S.S. CO'S S.S. "AGAMEMNON," FROM LIVERPOOL.
Shipping Orders must be obtained from the Underwritten not later than the 15th inst. for shipment on steamer "GLAUCOS," BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 12th November, 1893.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES of the Company's Steamer "AGAMEMNON," are hereby notified that the Cargo to be discharged into Craft, landed at the Godown of the Underwritten, in both cases it will be Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th November, 1893. Goods undelivered after the 15th November, 1893, will be subject to the Consignee's risk. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 12th November, 1893.

NEPHELEND-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM BATAVIA AND BAIGON. The Steamship "COMPTA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of the Underwritten, in both cases it will be Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th November, 1893. Goods undelivered after the 15th November, 1893, will be subject to the Consignee's risk. No Fire Insurance will be effected. H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent, Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Co., 9th November, 1893.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES of the Company's Steamer "BELLEROPHON," are hereby notified that the Cargo to be discharged into Craft, landed at the Godown of the Underwritten, in both cases it will be Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th November, 1893. Goods undelivered after the 15th November, 1893, will be subject to the Consignee's risk. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 7th November, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwritten, in both cases it will be Consignee's risk. The Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent, Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Co., 9th November, 1893.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
A MATCH between INLAND and THE WORLD will be commenced at 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, 16th, and will be continued at 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, the 17th inst. Members willing to play will please sign their names, either on the list lying on the table in the Club ante-room or on the one in the Cricket Pavilion, on or before 6 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst.
W. DE S. CROIX,
Hon. Secretary,
15th November, 1893.

CITY HALL.
NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in and Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the LIBRARY at 11 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. of the 15th of November, 1893.
H. L. DENNIS,
Secretary,
15th November, 1893.

LADY'S MAID.
WANTED in January by a Lady living at a Coast Port, a LADY'S MAID. She must have a good knowledge of Dress-making. Apply by Letter to "D," at the Office of the "Daily Press," 15th November, 1893.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR AMOY.
The Company's Steamer "ESMERALDA," Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, 12th November, 1893.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.
The Company's Steamer "COMPTA," Captain J. Jordan, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, 12th November, 1893.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Company's Steamer "TAICHOW," Captain J. Jordan, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, 12th November, 1893.

FOR SAIGON.
The Company's Steamer "ELEPHANT," Captain Irvine, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, 12th November, 1893.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
The Company's Steamer "STANTON," Captain J. Green, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, 12th November, 1893.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamer "STANTON," Captain J. Green, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to:
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The public of Hongkong will have read with

community, and the remaining two will be appointed by the Governor without nomination at present. Sir GEORGE BOWEN's suggestion was that the Chamber of Commerce should nominate two members, and we think Lord DUBBY might well have assented to this, as it would have secured the selection of another thoroughly representative member, and the Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong is one of the most delicate bodies. Indeed we should like to see all the unofficial members nominated. When they are appointed by the Governor without such nomination the public have no guarantee that the selection will be a judicious one. The new constitution of the Council is, however, a matter which is going to be decided by Sir GEORGE BOWEN for bringing about.

THE ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF FOREIGN STEAM LAUNCHES AT FOOSHOW.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Government in China," giving particulars of the seizure of Mr. HARMAN STEAM-LAUNCHES by the Chinese Authorities at Foochow. The pamphlet is issued, it is stated, "for the purpose of keeping the matter well before the public, and in the hope that the Chinese press will again take the matter up, and endeavour to obtain justification to which that nation is unquestionably entitled, as its poverty and unkindness have nothing to do with it." Indeed we do not hesitate to say that the form in which the appeal is made is objectionable, conveying as it does an imputation on Sir THOMAS WADE of neglecting Mr. HARMAN's claims on account of the claimants' want of money to pay their debts. The implication is that had a similar claim for redress been preferred to a powerful firm it would have been more speedily attended to. Whatever may have been the defects of Sir THOMAS WADE as Minister, it has never hitherto been alleged that he was wanting in honour or would neglect the interests of the poor and weak in his long career in China and the personal esteem which he universally commanded would in themselves be a sufficient answer to any such allegation. Sir THOMAS WADE was wanting in firmness and decision and Mr. HARMAN's case is one in which the Chinese authorities have been grossly and illegally in the interests of British subjects. Under the present régime we have little doubt that justice in the case will shortly be done. As it is now some years since the circumstances which gave rise to the case transpired it may be useful to briefly recapitulate the facts. It seems that for some time past the Chinese authorities at Foochow have been running to various points in the neighbourhood of Foochow, carrying passengers, and amongst other places to Shuey-kow. Mr. HARMAN's launches have to the latter place, and in his statements of defence the gentleman represents that he has the official boats of the family come down from the upper bridge to Shuey-kow for other places in the river, and had carried official despatches and letters, and that the Authorities had been aware of his launches running to Shuey-kow for some months. This being the state of affairs, SHEN-SE FANG, the Tsoai at the head of the Chinese forces, and a British subject, sent a frigate on the 14th December, 1880, sent a dispatch to Mr. SINGATE, H.E.M. Consul at Foochow, setting out Article XLVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, which provides that British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open to this treaty, and that if they do so they are to be considered as pirates on an inland strait, and vessels may go, that the foreign steam launches in conveying passengers and goods to and from that place contravened the treaty, and that if the treaty were again broken the penalty provided would be enforced. On the morning of the 15th December the Consul asked Mr. HARMAN to stop his boats running to Shuey-kow, Mr. HARMAN promised to do so on the turn of the launches, which were then up river, to the settlement. They were never permitted to return, and so he had not opportunity to fulfil his promise. On the 17th January, 1881, for the breach of the charge against Mr. HARMAN contravening Article XLVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and notice thereof was given to the Tsoai, who was also invited to be present at the hearing, and to produce evidence in support of his case. He was refused to comply. Mr. HARMAN appeared in answer to the summons and handed in written statement of his defence. In this statement he alleged that the launches in question were not merchant vessels, never carried cargo of any kind, and were used for the purpose of conveying passengers to other than the ports of trade declared open by Treaty. They were not unlawfully to enter other ports, but they were not to be considered pirates therefor. Any vessel violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Government.

The Consul in his judgment says:—

"The Act points distinctly to merchant vessels, to trading vessels entering from the sea any port of trade, and to vessels engaged in trade with foreign Trade." This seems to us to be the sense of Article XLVII. above quoted. Now the launches of Mr. HARMAN were not used for the purpose of carrying passengers or to engage boats only to carry passengers or to engage boats for the boats and cargo boats; they have been used for the purpose of conveying passengers to other than the ports of trade declared open by Treaty. It seems to us that the launches were not employed to transport passengers or to engage boats only to carry passengers or to engage boats for the boats and cargo boats; they have been used for the purpose of conveying passengers to other than the ports of trade declared open by Treaty. 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We have received a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to every European in China," giving particulars of the case of the Chinese American in Foochow. The pamphlet is issued, it stated, "for the purpose of keeping the matter well before the public, and in the hope that the China press will again take the matter up, and endeavour to obtain justice for an Englishman who is too poor and too friendless to obtain it for himself." While sympathising with the author, and while the subject is one to which we prefer to treat the matter on the broad ground of principle, without reference to persons; for we are confident that whatever may have been the cause of the delay in securing reparation to that gentleman is unquestionably entitled, his poverty and friendlessness have nothing to do with it. Indeed we do not suppose that the form in which the appeal is made is objectionable, conveying as it does an imputation on Sir THOMAS WADE of neglecting Mr. HARMAN's claims on account of claimant's want of what is usually termed "influence." The implication is that had a similar claim for redress been preferred by a powerful firm it would have been more speedily attended to.

With reference to Sir THOMAS WADE as Minister, it has never hitherto been alleged that he was wanting in honour or would add to the claims of the rich and powerful while neglecting those of the poor and weak. His long career in China and the personal esteem which he universally commanded would in themselves be a sufficient answer to any such allegation.

With reference to the demand of Mr. HARMAN and Mr. HARMAN's case is one in which the lack of those qualities has acted prejudicially to the interests of a British subject. Under the present *regime* we have little doubt that justice in the case will shortly be done. As it is now some years since the circumstances which gave rise to the case transpired it may be well to state briefly the facts. It seems that some time before the seizure foreign-owned launches had been running to various points in the neighbourhood of Foochow, carrying passengers, and amongst other places Shuey-kow. Mr. HARMAN's launches were to the latter place, and in the month of April, 1880, he was informed that the British Consulate at that place had towed official and family house-boats from the upper bridge to Shuey-kow and other places in the river, and had carried official despatches and letters, and that the Authorities had been aware of his launches running to Shuey-kow for some months. Thus, being the state of affairs, Shuey-kow, the British Consul, Mr. HARMAN, and the Interior Revenue Department at Nanchang on the 14th December, 1880, sent a dispatch to Mr. SINGAR, H.E.M. Consul at Foochow, setting out Article XLVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, which provides that British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by that treaty; and stating that the launches in question were not of the said class and not ports of trade to which foreign vessels may go, that the foreign steam launches in conveying passengers and goods to and from that place contravened the treaty, and that if the treaty were again broken the penalty provided would be enforced and the launches and goods upon it be confiscated. On the morning of the 15th of January, 1881, Mr. HARMAN appeared before the Consul. Mr. HARMAN, contravening Article XLVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and notice thereof was given to the Tao-tai, who was also invited to be present at his hearing, and to produce evidence of his charge. With this request he failed to comply. Mr. HARMAN appeared in answer to the summons and landed his boats at the wharves. He then made a statement to be alleged that the launches question were not merchant vessels, never carried cargo of any kind, and were built for passengers only; that they were "never left this port," from which it is inferred that he claims that Shuey-kow is within the limits of the port; and that the launches were not of the said class. The launches were unknown to the parties there, and thus this class of boats is not included in Article XLVII. The Consul, in the absence of the Tao-tai, and having before him apparently only the dispatches of the Tao-tai and Mr. HARMAN's written statement of defence, found that the seizure of the launches was unjustifiable and that they should be restored to their owners. The Tao-tai, British owners, and pronounced the measures resorted to by the Tao-tai as violent and arbitrary. Article XLVII. reads as follows:—

British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by the Treaty of Tientsin, nor to trade in China, or to carry on clandestine trade along coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision shall be liable to be subjected to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

The Consul in his judgment says:—

The Act points distinctly to merchant vessels, to trading vessels entering from the sea any port of trade, and to vessels of the said class, and to foreign trade. This seems to me to be the sense of Article XLVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and the question arises, are boats of small size, only to carry passengers or to carry cargoes for hire, or to be used by the Chinese, or by other persons in the river at Foochow, but are not usually employed to transport cargoes or passengers, and are not of the said class, and are not to be considered as falling under the prohibition of "Merchant Vessels" in the Treaty of Tientsin? The Consul, in the Treaty that forbids the use of steam launches, says, "and so long as they are not carrying passengers or cargo, and are not to be considered as falling under the prohibition of 'Merchant Vessels' in the Treaty of Tientsin, they are not to be considered as falling under the prohibition of 'Merchant Vessels' in the Treaty of Tientsin." 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3.—It will, perhaps, be convenient to discuss in the first place request, your Lordship's attention to my reply to recent deputations to the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong, and to the Chamber of Agriculture at Shanghai, and to both the financial and the political position of the Colony. The reply was as follows:—

4.—Here follows the reply, which has at been published in the *Standard* of 10th July.

5.—I desire to address your Lordship to-day, and in full detail on the financial condition and prospects of this community. In this paper I propose to confine myself to a summary of the facts, and to the measures which are required for the purpose of removing the mischievous and irritating elements which now exist of placing the Executive Council in a position of being a mere fostering-skin to that held by those bodies or other Crown Colonies; and of securing, at greater concord and efficiency in the administration of the Government; and the advancement of our public education.

6.—First, with regard to the Executive Council, I would observe that, on my arrival here, I found that this body, hitherto, had been in a state of complete inactivity for a long and uncertain interval. In all the Colonies with which I am acquainted, who possessing Parliamentary Government, the Executive Council is a permanent body, and it is a fixed rule that there shall be an ordinary meeting of the Executive Council on one stated day in every week. I forthwith directed the formation of this rule, and the Executive Council has since then been in a state of activity. I have directed that the Queen's Instructions contained in the Charter of the Colony should be read to every Governor shall consult his Executive Council on all matters of importance, although the Council may not be in a position of following their advice. Moreover, it is desirable in the interests of His Majesty's view, that the Representative of the Queen and the views of the chief Ministers of the Colony should be in a position to discuss those or personal relations which among those offices co-operation.

7.—In Hongkong the Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Attorney General, the Surveyor General, and the Colonial Treasurer. The only Governor who is also director of the Colonies is the Governor of Hongkong. The only Governor in which the Treasurer, who (so to speak) the Minister of Finance and the Chancellor of the Colonial Exchequer is excluded from the Executive Council; and the fact that the Treasurer is not a great official inconvenience, should ensure further strongly recommend that the Registrar, the *ex-officio* Protector of the Colonies, should be a member of the Executive Council, should have a seat in the Executive Council. The confidences of the Chinese Government would thus be increased.

8.—There is, moreover, any other person in the Colony who is not an official, but who is directly or indirectly, the Military, the Police, the management of the Public Works, and the interests of the Chinese. I submit that the presence of the Military, the Police, the Treasurer, the Surveyor General, and the Registrar General should form part of the Executive Council; so that they may be in a position to discuss the affairs of the several Departments; together with the Colonial Secretary, who advises respecting the administration, and the Attorney General, who advises respecting the legal points that arise in the administration of the Colony. The presence of other advisers, the personal presence of the chief Heads of Departments avoids the use of a mass of official correspondence, which is a source of much inconvenience, and a tendency, especially in small communities, to degenerate into personal controversy.

9.—There are other aspects in which the Executive Council is concerned.

(a). In a tropical Colony, it is simply essential for Englishmen to work as they do in the temperate climate of England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In a tropical Colony there are no hills at the top of which British India, which are high Indian Officials to live through the summer months, and the tropical climate and energies are not injuriously affected. Hongkong, on the contrary, it is absolutely necessary at all times for the presence of the lives of the English Officials in the Colony. The presence of the Executive Council, consequently, it is always essential that two or more of the members of the Executive and the relative Council should be in the Colony, and not absent or ex-assence from the Colony. In past times I have sometimes been found difficult to secure a quorum of the Executive when it consisted of only one member of the Executive Council (including the Governor), as proposed by me, are certainly too many to secure the constant presence of the quorum required by the Queen's Instructions.

(b). My own long experience and that of my governors, teaches us that it is expedient to have a high degree, that the Official Members of the Legislative Council in a Crown Colony, as a general rule, should be in the Colony. The Executive Council. These gentlemen are expected to support the measures of the Government, or else to resign their offices. The members of the Executive Council, consequently, only just and constant, they, like Ministers elsewhere, be in a position to understand those measures which are proposed, and to fully discuss and settled in the Executive measures which they are called to support in the Legislative Council.

(c). It should be provided that, during absence of the Governor, the Official Members of the Executive or Legislature, the Secretary General should not be necessary to sit in the Councils, unless he be personally summoned by the Governor. It is also necessary that the Colonial Secretary, the Assistant of the Treasurer, or the Surveyor General, though competent to carry out the ordinary work of the Government, should not be called to the Executive and Legislature.

(d). The position of the Chief Justice of Hong Kong is exceptional, inasmuch as he is already a member of the Executive Council. The position of the Chief Justices of the Colonies of the Chief Justices has often led, much inconvenience, in the past, to the necessity of the presence of the arrangement, at all events during the tenure of the office by the present Attorney General, Chief Justice (Sir George Jackson).

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all other Colonies, such annual session shall be called by an address from the Governor upon the proceedings of the year, or during the general assembly, and no progress shall be made until "such time as may appear to the Legislature and Public of Hongkong not enjoy the same advantages of being immediately acquainted with the views and intentions of the Government, as are enjoyed by the Legislature and Public of every other Colony."

14.—To sum up once more; for the stated above, and for the other reasons mentioned, I recommend that the Legislative Council shall be composed of the following members, viz—

- 1.—The Governor General, (President).
- 2.—The Chief Commissioner of the Territory.
- 3.—The Officer Commanding the Troops.
- 4.—The Colonial Secretary.
- 5.—The Attorney General.
- 6.—The Treasurer.
- 7.—The Surveyor General.
- 8.—The Registrar General.

Of these 6, two should be appointed, as rules, on the recommendation of the Colonial Commence; one on that of the Bench of the Judges; and one on that of the Council of the Colonies; who will be elected for terms of 6 years, not liable to be eligible for re-appointment.

15.—I have consulted the members of the Executive and Legislative Council respecting the proposals submitted in my report, and they have all signified their agreement. The votes of the community at large, expressed in favour of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the Colony. If the plan of reform now before your Lordship's consideration is carried out, it will produce much official venality, and much public dissatisfaction will secure for the Government and the Legislature the valuable aid and co-operation of the qualified persons in the Colony, and it will powerfully strengthen the hands of His Majesty's Government in carrying out the views of His Majesty's Government.—I have, &c.,

The Right Honourable The Earl
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.,

[Enclosure in Despatch No. of 62 of 1st March 1854 by the Attorney-General.]

Article 13 of the Queen's Instructions to the Governor of Hong Kong, relating to the Legislative Council which it is to contain five persons, from time to time, to constitute the functions of—

Chief Secretary Colonial Auditor
Attorney General and Officer Commanding the Troops

who are to be called Official Members will also the then existing four unofficial members, and the total number of members with the proviso that Un-officials are more than four in number.—

At present there are three Un-officials, viz—

M^r. Prijs, (Surveyor General),
M^r. Ryrie,
and Mr. Johnson,

there is room for a fourth, only one of whom would be considered as a member of the Legislature Council (Mr. Johnson) as he sits in the Council, according to constitution, or until the Governor receives instructions under the new Statute.

EDWARD O'NEILL

Hongkong, 15th July, 1854.

The Secretary of State to the Colonies

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Despatch No. 62 of 1st May, proposing certain alterations in the situation of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

2.—After full consideration of the statements of the Colony, I am of opinion that the Executive Council of seven members, consisting of the Governor, the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, which is a salary of one hundred and sixty dollars (£90) a year, and the Officer Commanding the Troops, and another Office, and has a salary of one hundred and sixty dollars (£90) a year.

In other respects, I approve your proposals with regard to the Executive and the necessary Instrument sent for adding the present Registrar General to the Council.

3.—Turning now to the Legislative Council, I have the honour to inform you that whether the Officer Commanding the Troops be added to the Council, his body in a Civilia Colony has of it repeatedly under consideration; and deemed preferable that, in the absence of strong and special reasons, that Officer should continue to sit in the Council, sitting in Mata and the Windward Officer Commanding the Troops be removed to take part in Legislation, as suggested by the Council.

4.—I may explain that a principle in this decision has been the fact that the Commanding Her Majesty's Militia is not under the same obligation as the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Government; and if he should actually, sitting in accordance with his duty, to speak or vote against our views, it would be most undesirable in position would be made unduly.

I have, therefore, been thought fit to place the Colonial Government should have the Commanding Officer in the Council, and the Officer in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

5.—I have much pleasure in additionally stating that, if Mr. Matys's proposal were adopted, the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Military Forces ought to sit in the Council, and the presence of the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Legislative Council, the presence of the Officer Commanding the Troops, who at present sits in the Council, and the presence of the Officer for the discharge of that function.

6.—It should further be understood neither be nor its predecessors in office have been omitted from the Council, and the Officer Commanding the Troops has never been expressly disallowed as the ordinary members.

7.—It appears that by the earliest Royal Warrant, issued in 1843, in favour of the said Council, then commanding the troops in the Colony, was named as a member of Council after the subsequent commanding officers appointed have been so appointed up to 1850, and the instructions were given to the Governor, however, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Governor, was appointed personally under the signal manual, but it does not appear any subsequent commanding officer had been so appointed.

8.—I further approve of your recommendation that the Officer Commanding the Troops, General, who is to sit in the Council, should be transferred to the rank of Major-General, as you have already been instructed, by the 19th of April, that the Registrar is to have a seat in the Legislative Council, and the Registrar, being a civil servant, cannot be otherwise obtained, and agrees with you in thinking that the arrangement should not be disturbed.

9.—I further approve of your recommendation that the Officer Commanding the Troops, General, who is to sit in the Council, should be transferred to the rank of Major-General, as you have already been instructed, by the 19th of April, that the Registrar is to have a seat in the Legislative Council, and the Registrar, being a civil servant, cannot be otherwise obtained, and agrees with you in thinking that the arrangement should not be disturbed.

10.—I proceed to consider you with regard to the Unofficial Members of the Council, and I agree that it is desirable to apply to the Governor, to select, from among the names of Mauritius, allowing some official Members to represent the people of the Colony, as expressed by prominent business men, and to select them to maintain the present practice of the Unofficial Members, that

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The Officer of Auditors Commission has been sent you past with that of Colonel

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